SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES

Transportation of the Troops Will Judge Biddle Overrules Motion to Take Some Months.

THE AVAILABLE VESSELS LEGAL BATTLE ROYAL

The administration has yielded to the demand of their relatives and friends in this country and has ordered General Otis, commanding in the Philippines, to send home all the volunteer troops in that country for muster out as soon as he can arrange for their transportation. In taking this action the War Department accepts the contention that all these troops are entitled to their discharge in consequence of the termination of the war with Spain, and avoids the possibility of foreign complications which might arise from any action tending to recognize the existence of a state of war against the Filipino insurgents. That conflict will continue to be regarded as an insurrection against the au-thority of the United States, and foreign governments will be compelled to treat it accordingly.

Order of Return.

In accordance with the determination to show preference to the volunteer organizations which have had the longest service in the Philippines the troops will be brought home in the following order: 1st California and 2d Oregon and detachment California Artillery: A and B, Utah Ar-tillery: 10th Pennsylvania, 1st Colorado and 1st Nebraska, 1st North Dakota, 13th Min-nesota, 1st Idaho and 1st Wyoming, 1st Montana, 1st South Dakota, 1st Washing-ton, 20th Kansas, 1st Tennessee, 51st Iowa, troop Nevada Cavalry, 1st Wyoming Bat-

tery.

The 1st California and 2d Oregon and the
California artillery left San Francisco for
Mantia May 25, 1808, and the 1st Wyoming. which was the last to go, left the port November 9 of the same year. expected that these organizations on their return will receive ovations in their respective states.

Dispatch of Regulars to Manila. To replace these troops in the Philip-

pines about 14,000 regulars will be dispatched to Manila as soon as the necessary transportation can be provided. Probably the first regiment to go will be the 7th Artillery, now distributed at Fort Slocum. N. Y.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Portland Head, Me.; Fort Preble, Me.; Grover's Cliff, Mass.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and Washington bar-racks. Light Batteries C and M of this tegiment have been ordered home from Porto Rico for service in the Philippines. Two other regiments, including possibly the 11th Infantry, recalled home from Porto Rico, will also be sent to the Philippines. These reinforcements are in addition to the six regiments of regulars already under orders to report to General Otis at Manila or duty in the Philippines. Present Strength to Be Maintained.

The plans of the department contemplate clacing about 35,000 troops at the disposal of Gen. Otis in the early fall, and to make the changes so gradually that his military strength will not fall below its present figure of about 21,000 effective men. A vigorous aggressive campaign has been de-termined upon in the fall and will be prose-cuted to the bitter end. The insurrection is to be effectually suppressed by force of arms if that result can not be accomplished by other means. It is said that the army in the Philippines is to be increased to 35,000 men whether the insurgents abandon the field or not, as it is recognized that even in the expected event of the surrender of Aguinaldo's forces a strong military force will be needed in the archipelago for some

Believe the Regulars Will Suffice.

is stated positively at the War Department today that the provisional army of 35.000 volunteers authorized by the law will be called out only as a last resort. and it will be avoided as long as possible. The hope is expressed that there will be no necessity for an increase of the army beyond the present limit of 65,000, and the army officials are confident of their abili-ty to completely subjugate the Filipinos with the troops now in the field and the re-inforcements to be sent there from the reg-

The plans of the department appear to indicate a partial suspension of active aggressive operations against the enemy during the summer, or at least until the close of the rainy season, in the fall. The army, is said, will confine its efforts during ne summer to the retention and protection of the cities and villages now in its posession and to repelling any attacks which he insurgents may be bold enough to make against their lines

Whereabouts of the Troopships.

To demonstrate the physical impossibility of bringing home the volunteer forces in the Philippines under two months' time the officials of the War Department have preomerats of the war Department have pre-pared the following statement of the pres-sent disposition of the army transports on the Pacific station:

to Manila March 20.

Eastward Bound. The Grant sailed from Manila to San Francisco March 25. The Sherman sailed from Manlia to San

Francisco April 3. Westward Bound.

The Conemaugh sailed from San Francisco to Manila March 11. The Cleveland sailed from San Francisco

The City of Pueblo sailed from San Franelseo to Manila March 24.

The Zealandia sailed from San Francisco to Manila March 28.
The Charles Nelson sailed from San
Francisco to Manila March 30.
The Leelanaw sailed from San Francisco

to Manila April 16. Loading for Manila.

The Hancock arrived at San Francisco April 6.

The Warren arrived at San Francisco April 7. The Valencia arrived at San Francisco

The Newport arrived at San Francisco

The Morgan City arrived at San Fran-

The Senator arrived at San Francisco The Ohio arrived at San Francisco April

In Philippine Ports.

The Indiana at Negros. The Pennsylvania at Cebu. The St. Paul at Ilotlo The Tacoma at Manila

The Centennial at Manila.

The Portland at Manila. The Roanoke at Manila.

The Sheridan at Manila April 14. Will Take at Least Two Months.

The fastest of the seven transports now at San Francisco can hardly reach Manila before the last of May. It cannot, therebefore the last of May. It cannot, therefore, be utilized for the return of volunteers
before the 1st of June. The Grant and
Sherman are expected to arrive at San
Francisco early in May, and to start back
for Manila between the 15th and the end of
the month. They will not be available for
the transportation home of the volunteers
in the Philippines before July 1.

The transports in the Philippines are not

The transports in the Philippines are not considered available for the transportation home of the volunteers, as they are constantly needed in the archipelago. Three stantly needed in the archipelago. Three of them are held at Negros, Cebu and Iloilo as possible asylums for foreigners in case of necessity. Those at Manila are being held in reserve for similar purposes, as we'll as for use in possible expeditions to other portions of the archipelago. It will therefore be seen that the department is

BRINGING THEM BACK ARGUING QUAY CASE

Volunteers to Be Sent Home by Gen- Attorneys for Defense Declined to Offer Any Testimony.

BITTER ATTACK ON STATE'S CHARGE

Dismiss the Case.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.-The defense today opened its part of the proceedings in the trial of Senator Quay on the charge of conspiracy by moving that the court withdraw the case from the jury and render a verdict of "not guilty." In support of this motion David T. Watson made a long argument. He said the district attorney had utterly failed to prove his case and moved that the court strike from the record the statements produced from the books of the bank, because they failed to connect M. S. Quay with a conspiracy. He also moved to strike out the "red book" on the same grounds. The same motion was made with reference to the letter of July 31, 1896, from Treasurer Haywood to President McManes of the bank, agreeing to a loan to R. R. Quay and the minutes of the bank directors with regard thereto, the ground being that this evidence relates to a transaction with which M. S. Quay is not connected. Another point raised was that Goldsmith, the commonwealth's chief witness, is not an ex-pert; that instead of testifying to what the books disclosed he evolved a theory from inferences and partly from outside informa

That \$100,000 Loan.

Coming to the loan of \$100,000 to R. R. Quay, Mr. Watson pointed out that this was a loan to another man, and the commonwealth has not proved that Senator Quay even indorsed the note.

The attorney quoted the laws relating to he duties of the state treasurer and said there was nothing to prevent him from depositing the money in his custody wherever
he pleases. The law prohibits him from
gaining profit by such deposit, but it does
not prohibit the depositary from gaining
profit; it is expected that a bank accepts
deposits for that purpose.

District Attorney Rothermel, in reply to
Mr. Watson's appropert referred to bis

Mr. Watson's argument, referred to his offer of proof and declared that the comnonwealth has proved the conspiracy completely within the line to which the court limited it, namely, the two years antedat-ing November 17, 1898. He said the letters of Senator Quay to Hopkins were proof of the conspiracy, as was also the fact that for the six months ending October 31, 1897, Senator Quay had the use of \$185,000 without interest

Judge Biddle said there was presented to him, first, a demurrer to the indictment, second, a demurrer to the evidence. As to the first he would say nothing, as the question has already been decided by a judge of a Philadelphia court. Regarding the second demurrer, the judge said he was not in position to discredit the testimony of-fered by the commonwealth, and he would therefore allow the case to go to the jury for them to decide.

Attorney Shields made the announcement that the defense would offer no testimony whatever and would at once proceed to the addresses to the jury. In order to save time Mr. Shields offered to waive the right to make the opening speech. If the district attorney agreed, he said, he would allow the district attorney to go right on with his speech and he would follow. All this was agreeable to the parties concerned.

District Attorney's Statement.

The district attorney in opening reviewed law on the subject. The crime, he said, prolonged sessions by an inability to agree was that of conspiracy, and, being born in on the Alaska boundary question." There is It must invariably be proved by the acts will be concluded on this branch of the f the conspirators, as it is almost impossipoint to get the statement of one of the con-spirators. Coming to the eation of Mr. Quay, politically, to State Treasurer Hay-wood, he indicated that if inc state treas-urer received interest from the cashier and Mr. Quay the interest on \$200,000 from the cashier, the natural inference is that these men have entered into a conspiracy. There might be no direct evide ce, he continued, but there should be no doubt that a con-spiracy was conceived and carried out.

Mr. Rothermel read Mr. Quay's letter to Cashier Hopkins directing the purchase of 900 shares of Metropolitan stock. This, he argued, was unlawful, because the purchase was made with bank money and no interest was charged. He showed by the evidence that the state deposit during the six months ending October 31, 1807, ranged from \$525,-000 to over \$600,000, and that other loans were made to Mr. Quay without interest The check of Hopkins to Treasurer Hay wood for \$1.519 was discussed. Mr. Rother mel said the bank books showed amount was the interest on state funds, less 20 per cent for the bank and less in-

terest on \$200,000 for the use of Mr. Quay. Value of the "Red Book."

The "red book" he designated as unintelligible in itself, but connected with the other books of the bank he asserted that it was the key to the proof of the charges. He went over certain entries sworn to by Meyer Goldsmith, his expert, to disclose the fact that the defendant and Haywood were paid interest on state deposits by Cashier Hopkins. The entries in the red book were elucidated to the jury and their connection with Senator Quay's account

and transactions explained The district attorney laid great stress upon the fact that the red book came into existence in 1891 coincident with the pasexistence in 1891 coincident with the pas-sage of the law creating state bank ex-aminers, from whom, he argued, Hopkins would wish to keep his illicit transactions secret. He called the jury's attention to the memorandum paper found in Cashier Hopkins' desk, which, he claimed, indi-cated interest on call loans appropriated by Hopkins to pay interest on state funds to Haywood, and was therefore, further cir-

Haywood, and was, therefore, further cir-cumstantial proof of the conspiracy. The district attorney, in concluding, refer-red to the resolution of the board of directors, August 3, 1896, authorizing a loan of \$100,000, alleged to be indorsed by Mr. Quay, provided a certain letter could be obtained He then read the Haywood letter to President McManes of the bank, indicating that \$100,000 of state money would be deposited in the bank if R. R. Quay was loaned a similar amount, and that it would not be removed until the loan was paid.

Mr. Shields' Argument.

Mr. Shields at once began his argument to the jury. At the outset he took up the fact that the case of the prosecution was built upon the testimony of experts, and quoted an opinion of the supreme court that the tendency is to call experts to testify to ready-made opinions." This, he declared, was a phophecy covering the case in a remarkable way.

Mr. Snields dwelt on ex-Judge Gordon's

connection with the prosecution, and de-neunced his actions in unmeasured terms. He argued that the political conspiracy against Senator Quay was begun when Judge Gordon got from the receiver of the broken bank the books and letters found in the dead cashier's private desk, and kept them in his possession for months. He went over the improper use made of these docu-ments in furtherance of his political ambi-

tion and his hatred of Senator Quay. Photographs Denounced.

Mr. Shields denounced the photographing of the letters and the exhibition of these photographs to Democratic National Committeeman Guffey and John Wanamaker as proof positive of the conspiracy for the undoing of Senator Quay. He said this testimony was obtained in the spring of last year, when politics was dull, and kept secret until late in September, when the political cauldron was at boiling point. Then it was blazoned before the world in an effort to accomplish the conspiracy entered into by disappointed politicians.

The speaker took up the bill of indict-ment, which, he said, charged the misuse of

writing. Mr. Shields said, "He is a bad writer, but a good senator and a good friend."

The letters, he contended, all explained themselves. They represented ordinary business transactions, and he pointed out that whenever Quay wrote to Hopkins to-buy" stock or make payments on his account, the books showed that the senator had ample money in the bank in his own name to cover the transactions. name to cover the transactions.

The Plum Tree Telegram. Mr. Shields took up the "plum tree" telegram and directed his most withering sarcasm against the smallness of the minds of the men who would use this document against a public man, in view of the fact that Senator Quay had more than \$60,000 of his own money on deposit, and that \$10,000 of this was used as margin in the transac-

Taking the regular books of the People's Bank, Mr. Shields said it was in evidence that Senator Quay never knew of a line of their contents. He further said the prosecution's own expert had been forced to admit that the books contained fictitious figures and fictitious accounts. Mr. Shields argued that this admission destroyed the value of the books as testimony against Senator Quay.

Senator Quay.

Expert Goldsmith's testimony was denounced as false, and he claimed that he was put upon the stand in order to distort the facts. He exclaimed dramatically that Pennsylvania was compelled to wit-ness the spectacle of this man being put forward "to despoil her escutcheon and de-stroy her representative."

THIRTY THOUSAND ENOUGH.

Gen. Otis Replies to the Inquiry of Secretary Alger.

Secretary Alger has received a reply from General Otis to his inquiry of yesterday as to whether the reinforcements proposed to be sent to him to relieve the volunteers would be sufficient for the purposes of the campaign.

General Otis replied in the affirmative, the estimate of 30,000 men to constitute the army agreeing with his own calculations. The program for the movement of the regulars out to Manila and of the volunteers homeward, therefore, will be carried out according to General Otis' statement contained in his dispatch of yesterday.

General Otis adds to his message the hopeful remark that he expects very shortly to be able to report a decided improvement in the situation in the Philippines.

SPLIT IN FILIPINO JUNTA.

Several Members Leave London to Try to Arrange Truce.

LONDON, April 20.-It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that a serious split has occurred among the members of the Filipino junta, a majority of whom are in favor of direct conferences with the Secretary of State at Washington, Col. John Hay, with the view of bringing about a peaceful solution of the Philippine question

Four delegates, Lasala, Marti, Lopez and Rivera, finding that Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative, disagrees with this view, have started for Manila, leaving Agoncillo, Riogo and Lunar, who insist upon absolute and unconditional independence, in Europe. The others do not object to some form of American intervention in the government of the islands, and they say they believe a personal meeting between Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey, in whom alone, the Fillpinos declare, they have confidence, will lead to a settlement

LORD RUSSELL APPOINTED.

Will Be British Member of the Anglo-American Commission.

official announcement has been re ceived of the appointment of Lord Russell of Killowen as the British member of the Anglo-American high commission to settle controversies between the United States and Canada. It is expected that Lord Russell will come to Washington in August next, and that the high commission will then rethe charges against Mr. Quay, and read the sume its labors. These were cut off after secrecy, was therefore difficult to prove. little doubt, however, that a modus vivendi and Lord Russell's sion to be resumed. By meeting in the early fall, it is thought, there will be suf-ficient time to frame a treaty before the re-assembling of the Senate next December.

CHIEF JOHNSON ACCUSED.

Charges Filed With the President by

President Gompers and Secretary Morrion of the Federation of Labor, with H. W. Szegedy of the Central Labor Union, were at the White House this afternoon to formally file charges against Claude Johnson. chief of the bureau of engraving and print-

The charges are various, but chiefly relate to alleged discriminations in the selection of employes. The President will refer the charges to

the Treasury Department. DEMAND TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

Gov. Lind Receives Cablegram From Minnesota Soldiers in Manila. ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20,-Governor Lind received the following cablegram from Manila today: "Lind, St. Paul. "The regiment must be ordered home and

mustered out of the service at once.

"Officers of Regiment." Governor Lind said he was unadvised as to the exigencies at Manila and was wholly in the dark as to the real signifi-cance of the message. It came in cipher, unsolicited, and its terms were as unintelligible to him as they would be to the pub-

CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSE. Efforts Made to Secure Their Deten-

tion Elsewhere. Mr. W. H. Stoutenburgh, the intendent of the workhouse, several weeks ago called the attention of the Commissioners to the comparatively large number of boys in the prison under the age of sixteen years, and urged that they be placed where they will not come in continual contact with older criminals. Commissioner Ross, who has immediate charge of the institution, suggested that the matter be referred to the superintendent of charities for his views in the premises as to whether any of the public institutions in the District can be called upon to receive boys who might otherwise be sent to the workhouse from the Police

Court. The superintendent of charities reported that boys under sixteen years of age may be sent to the reform school when there is room there, and stated that at the time the latter part of last month-there was room in the school for twenty-four boys. The matter was referred to Judge Kimball of the Police Court for his consideration as of the Police Court for his consideration as to any remedy in his power touching Mr. Stoutenburgh's suggestion. Judge Kimball reported that an examination of the law disclosed the fact that boys sent to the reform school are sent there until they be

come of age.

A reference of the subject to the attorney for the District brought forth an opinion to the effect that the judges of the Police Court can dispose of boys under sixteen years of age brought before the court in the manner suggested by the superintendent of charities.

It is understood, however, that the Com-

It is understood, however, that the Commissioners feel that they are no better off than they were before, believing, it is said, that it would hardly be just to send boys to the reform school for many years for the trifling offenses for which they are sent to the workhouse, however much the Commissioners may feel opposed to sending children to such a prison.

It is not unlikely that the Commissioners will bring the matter to the attention of Congress at its next session, with a recom-

Congress at its next session, with a recom-mendation that the laws be so amended as to cure the evils which now exist. No Cabinet Change Contemplated. therefore be seen that the department is seriously handicapped in its transportation facilities and cannot complete the transportation home of the volunteers in less than two months' time.

A positive denial is given, from an undoubted source, to the reports that a decision against the defendant. He turned to the letters of Senator Quay to Hoptan two months' time.

A positive denial is given, from an undoubted source, to the reports that a decision against the defendant. He turned to the letters of Senator Quay to Hoptan two months' time. A positive denial is given, from an un-

HELD IN BIG BONDS FINANCE AND TRADE

Philadelphia Counterfeiters' Hearing | Stock Market Narrow and Tending Before Commissioner Edmunds.

TESTIMONY OF CHIEF

the Bogus Issues.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.-Arthur Tayor and Baldwin S. Bredell, engravers, who were arrested in this city in connection with the counterfeiting conspiracy unearthed by the secret service department, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edmunds this afternoon. They waived a hearing and were held in \$20,000 bail each

Commissioner Edmunds announced that in order to fix the amount of bail it was necessary to take some testimony. He accordingly called John A. Wilkie, chief of the secret service, to the stand.

After identifying the prisoners, Chief Wilkie testified that, in company with six secret service agents, he visited the engravers' shop and placed the two men under arrest. In the work room of Taylor & Bredell's place were two engraving desks, and each prisoner was required to designate that which was his.

Plates Found in Drawer.

Under Bredell's table Chief Wilkie said there was a drawer fastened with a Yale lock. In this drawer were found two unfinished counterfeit cigar stamp plates Both men refused to say who had last worked on the plates. Later the detectives found a fifty-dollar silver certificate plate, and under a machine in another part of the room was discovered a proof of the back

of a fifty-dollar note.

Chief Wilkie testified further that both Taylor and Bredell showed an inclination to assist the secret service men in arresting the others implicated in the conspiracy.

Taylor informed him that William M. Lecobs the Languager city manufacturer. Jacobs, the Lancaster cigar manufacturer, who was arrested yesterday, approached him nearly five years ago with a proposition, which he accepted, to engrave cigar stamp plates. For this work Jacobs paid him several thousand dollars. When the first set wore out Taylor made another.

Story of the Arrest.

Chief Wilkie related the story of the arrest at Lancaster yesterday of William M. Jacobs, William L. Kendig and James Burns. In this connection, he said, Taylor and Bredell had admitted cutting the plate from which the famous one-hundred-dollar "Monroe-head" certificate was made. This plate was seized at Kendig's cigar factory in Lancaster yesterday. Taylor told Wilkie that not over \$10,000 of the one-hundred-dollar certificates had been issued by himself and Bredelf. He could not say how many revenue stamps were printed.

In Jacob's factory Chief Wilkie said, nine tons of unprinted Hiternal revenue paper was found. This is equal to about 400,000,-000 cigars

00 cigars of the Wilkinshad concluded his tes when Chief Wilkinghad concluded his tes-timony Taylor, and Bredell were asked if they had anything to say. Both remained silent. They were then committed to the custody of the United States marshal.

Estimate of the Amount.

The officials of the internal revenue bureau are unable even to approximate the amount of the counterfeit revenue stamps made use of by the Lancaster, Pa., cigar manufacturers, who were placed under arrest yesterday.

Several months ago the agents of the bureau received information that there was something wrong with these factories, and at once set about uncovering it, but they had not proceeded far before they became aware that the secret service agents were watching the factories for another pur-pose, and at the request of Secretary Gage the internal revenue officers were direct to abandon the case. A special revenue agent from Philadelphia

is now in charge of the factories, and as soon as possible will locate the supply of blue paper from which the stamps were printed. The manufacturers of cigars are required by law to furnish an indemnity bond to comply with the revenue laws, and it is assumed that the amount of the bonds required in these two cases will nearly, if not entirely, cover the loss the government might otherwise have sustained.

Mr. Moran, the assistant to Chief Wilkie of the secret service, has returned from Philadelphia, where he aided in the arrest of the engravers. The evidence against all

of the parties under arrest, he says, is over-whelming. The maximum term of impris-onment in such cases is fifteen years under each indictment, and in most of the cases he thinks at least four indictments will be

BISHOP WATTERSON'S FUNERAL. His Relatives From Louisville Present at the Obsequies.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 20,-The funeral of Bishop Watterson at St. Joseph's Cathedral occurred today. The edifice was crowded.

Archbishop W. H. Elder of Cincinnati celebrated the solemn requiem mass and Bishop J. Horstman of Cleveland delivered the eulogium. Following the services in the cathedral the remains were taken to Mt. Calvary cemetery for interment. Among those present were the following relatives of the late bishop: Henry Watterson and family of Louisville, A. V. D. Watterson and family, Mr. and Mrs. James McCann and Mrs. J. Behen of Pittsburg.

PROSPECT OF A LYNCHING.

Murderer of Miss Clevenger at Mis-

souri City in Danger. MISSOURI CITY, Mo., April 20.-Miss Della Clevenger, who was shot by her cousin, Ernest Clevenger, on the night of December 8 last, is dead of her wounds. Ernest Clevenger is in jall at Liberty There is strong talk of lynching. Clevenger also shot and killed George Allen, who accompanied Miss Clevenger to his church. Clevenger was jealous of

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

Low, Close. 9.12 9.15 9.30 9.32 5.22 5.25 5.35 5.37 4.75 4.77 4.90 4.90
 July
 4.90
 4.95
 4.90
 4.90

 NEW YORK, April 20. Cotton:
 6 Gigen.
 High.
 Low. 3p.m.

 May
 1. 6676
 5.77
 5.73
 5.75

 August
 5.86
 5.87
 5.83
 5.84

 September
 5.86
 5.92
 5.86
 5.92

 October
 5.90
 5.91
 5.87
 5.89

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, April 20.—Flour firm, unchanged; receipts, 7,519 barrels; exports, 22,528 barrels; sales, 450 barrels. Wheat firm; spot and the month, 78½a78%; May, 78½a78½; July, 79½ asked; steamer No. 2 red, 73½a73½; recepts, 15,566 bushels; exports, 16,011 bushels; stock, 233,002 bushels; sales, 19,000 bushels; stock, 233,002 bushels; sales, 19,000 bushels; con firm; spot, 42½a42½; the month, 40½a42; May, 39½a399; June, 39½a39½; the month, 40½a42; May, 39½a399; June, 39½a39½; steamer nived, 40a40½; recepts, 93,178 bushels; exports, 236,559 bushels; stock, 285,005 bushels; exports, 236,559 bushels; stock, 285,005 bushels; exports, 236,559 bushels; southern white corn, 43½a44; southern yellow corn, 43¼a43½. Gats firm; No. 2 white, 35a35½; No. 2 mixed, 32½a33; recepts, 7.888 bushels; exports, none; stock, 173,620 bushels, Rye firmer; No. 2 nearby, 58½ sales; No. 2 western, 63; receipts, 659 bushels; exports, none; stock, 82,402 bushels. Hay steady; choice timothy, \$12,50a\$13. Grain freights slow; no change; steam to Liverpoot, per bushel, not quotable; Cork for orders, per quarter, 2s, 3d. April. Sugar strong, anchanged. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 21; fancy imitation, 18a19 fancy ladle, 15a16; good ladle, 13 a14; store-packed, 11a12; rolls, 12a14. Eggs firm; 13a13½. Cheese steady, unchanged. Lettuce steady; active.

Toward Lower Prices. WILKIE NEW ISSUES DISAPPOINTING

Department Makes an Estimate of Shorts Attack Railroad List on Bad Crop News.

TONS OF PAPER CAPTURED GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, April 20.-Opening prices this morning were practically higher than those of yesterday, but the same disinclination to trade was apparent and no per manent improvement resulted. London sent over a slightly higher range of prices, and would probably have done something in the local market had any new business been in sight. Professional traders were disposed to buy during the opening hour, but the stocks selected were always supplied in such quantities as to discourage a

further demand. This disappointment was manifested chiefly in the industrial department, several of the recently active favorites being singularly unresponsive to the demand.

Heaviness was especially noticeable in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan. The buying to sustain prices was merely perfunctory, and no voluntary demand of significance was reported.

The new smelting company was brought out as high as possible, but first prices failed to hold. The common stock was opened at 59 and the preferred around 95, but the sales could not be duplicated at these prices. Subsequent trading forced the prices down about 3 per cent, but the buying was largely for the account of inside interests.

The earning capacity of the several properties taken into this consolidation furnishes the basis for a pretty general confidence in early dividends on the new stocks.

The iron and steel issues were disposed to

The iron and steel issues were disposed to sell off during the early afternoon, due to the combined efforts of profit-taking and some short selling around the room.

The recent action of one or two properties in filing statements of earnings, assets and contracts on hand with the banks is said to have improved their value in loans, but this view is not wholly sustained by the action of the stocks in the market.

The railroad list was attacked during the afternoon by traders on further crop advices, said to be unfavorable.

The rumors of bad crop returns came out during a recession in the wheat market, and the depression of stock values for this cause lacked consistency.

The real difficulty with the market just

cause lacked consistency.

The real difficulty with the market just at this time is its narrowness. New buying has not yet appeared, and there are no indications of liquidation, unless the selling of certain industrials be so described. Traders believe in a preponderance of good conditions, but are prevented from following their judgment because of uncertain money rates. The tendency is slightly more money rates. The tendency is slightly morfavorable in this particular, but some fur ther reaction may be a necessity to higher and more active summer market.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

and the same of th	Open.	High.	Low.	p.m
American Cotton Oil	38%	38%	3816	881
American Spirits	14	1534	14	1430
American Spirits pfd	39	40	89	39%
A.S. Wire	6634	6674	66%	663
Am. Steel and Wire pfd		9734	9736	9736
American Sugar	165	166	16334	165
American Tobacco	22534	225%	225	2.5
Atchtson	20%	2034	2036	20%
Atchison, pfd	61	6134	603	60.56
Atchison Adjustments .	831	83%	83	83
Baltimore & Onio	72%	721	72%	7234
Ont. & Western	2738	27%	275	2734
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	130%	1315	130	13134
Canada Southern	5736	-571/4	5736	5734
Central Pacine	****	*****	****	*** *
Chesapeake & Ohlo	2734	2716	275	27%
C., C. C. & St. Louis	613%	61%	60%	6134
Chicago, B & Q	145	145	143%	14434
Chicago& Northwestern.	162	162	160%	16034
Chicago Gas	127%	12736	12536	126%
C. M. & St. Paul	1281	1283	12732	128
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.	117%	1177	116%	117
Chie St. P., M. & O Chig. & G. Western .	9434	64%	94%	9414
Cousol:dated Gas	16	16	15%	15%
Del., Lack & W	19534	196	195%	196
Delaware & hugson	175%	176	17336	1731
Den. & Rio Grande, pfd	12414	12514	12414	124%
Erie	7576	76	75%	76
Federal Steel	68%	65%	6136	6736
Federal Steel, pfd	86%	8634	86	8634
General Electric	1191	1193	119	119
Illinois Central	115%	115%	115₺	115%
Louisville & Nashville	67	673	66%	66
Metropolitan Traction	251	25116	24834	250
Manhattan Elevated	124	125%	1231	123%
Missouri Pacific	5134	5134	50%	50%
M. K. & T., pfd	40%	40%	40	40
National Lead Co	841	34%	34	84%
New Jersey Central	120	12:34	120	120
New York Central Northern Pacine	14076	140%	140	140%
Northern Pacific	523	5216	52	52
Northern Pacific, pfd	78%	79	7836	18%
Pacific Mail	53	53%	52%	53
I chiesyrvania R. R.	1321	133	13234	132%
Phila. & Reading	24%	24%	24	241
Southern Pacific	3434	3434	3314	3314
Southern Railway	13	1334	1274	1234
Southern Ry., pfa	531a	5416	54	5336
Texas Pacific Tenu. Coal & Iron	2314	2336	231	2314
Union Pacific	66	6614	64	66
Umon Pacific, pfd	46%	46%	46%	46%
U. S. Leather, pfd	79%	79%	79%	79%
U S. Rubber	73%	733	73 ha	78%
U S. Rubber, pfd	5814 116	05%	52	5274
Wabash, pfd		116	116	116
Western Union Tei	9836	93%	23%	23%
Reading 1sts	665	67	6534	93
Reading 2ds	36%	36%	3534	66 8574

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 3s, coupon, \$500 at 108½. Columbia Railroad 6s, \$500 at 122. Columbia Railroad 5s, \$1,000 at 109, \$1,000 at 109. Columbia Railroad 5s, \$1,000 at 109, \$1,000 at 109. Capital Traction, 100 at 91½, 100 at 91½, 50 at 91½, 50 at 91½, 20 at 91½, 15 at 91½. Metropolitan Railroad, 20 at 227½. City and Suburban Railroad, 10 at 42, 20 at 42, 50 at 41, 30 at 41. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 2 at 75. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 190%. Lanston Monotype, 5 at 20. American Graphophone, 5 at 13%, 7 at 14. 100 at 13%, American Graphophone preferred, 25 at 14½, 10 at 14½. After call—West End National Bank, 10 at 122. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 20.

13%, 7 at 14. 100 at 13%. American Graphophone preferred, 25 at 14½, 10 at 14½. After call—West End National Bank, 10 at 14½. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 20.

District of Columbia Bonds.—5s, 1899, 20-year funding, 100 bid. 7s, 1901, water stock, 105 bid. 3.65s, funding, 117 bid, 119 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 121 bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., A, 112 bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., A, 112 bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., B, 112 bid. Columbia Railroad 6s, 127 bid. Columbia Railroad 6s, 127 bid. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 108% bid, 109 asked. City and Suburban Railroad 5s, 107% bid. Washington Gas Co. series B, 6s, 115 bid. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp., 6s, 116 bid. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp., 6s, 116 bid. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp., 6s, 116 bid. U. S. Electric Light deb. mp., 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Co. imp., 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Co. imp. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Barkod. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 340 bid. Metropolitan, 420 bid. Central, 150 bid. Citizens', 176 bid. Columbia, 150 bid. Capital, 125 bid. West End, 121 bid, 124 asked. Traders', 121 bid. 125 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid. Second, 150 bid. Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 130 bid. Washington Loan and Trust, 157 bid, 159 asked. American Security and Trust, 157 bid, 159 asked. American Security and Trust, 157 bid, 159 asked. Metropolitan, 80 bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. Potomac, 70 bid. Arlington, 1394 bid. Safe Deposit and Trust and Market Co. 11% bid. District Title, 2½ bid, 55 asked. Metropolitan,

15 bid.
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 58¼ bid, 58% asked. U. S. Electric Light, 150 bid.
Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomae, x75½ bid. 78 asked. Pennsylvania, 41 bid.
Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 190 bid, 190% asked. Lanston Monotype, 19% bid, 29 asked. American Graphophone, 13% bid, 13% asked. American Graphophone, 13% bid, 13% asked. Penumatic Gun Carriage, 40 bid, 45 asked. Washington Market, 13½ bid, 15 asked. Great Falls Ice, 150 bid, 155 asked. Norfolk and Washington Market, 13½ bid, 15 asked. Washington Steamboat, 102 bid.
XEx dividend.

Government Bonds.

3 per cents, reg., 1903-1928. 1083
4 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928. 1083
4 per cents, registered, 1907. 1123
4 per cents, coupon, 1907. 1133
4 per cents, registered, 1925. 1283
4 per cents, coupon, 1925. 1203
5 per cents, registered, 1904. 1113
5 per cents, coupon, 1904. 113

Bid. Asked

S. Kann, Sons & Co.

S. Kann, Sons & Co.

ALWAYS THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE LEAST

The Busy Corner.

These Friday Remnant Sales Are a Round of Pleasure to Our Many Customers.

It's a feature looked forward to with a great deal of anticipationrealization follows with grand results. Tomorrow's specials are up to standard, which no doubt will keep the Busy Corner busy

A Feast in Silk Remnants This Friday Fit for Ye Gods. Short ends of most every conceivable weave—a phenomenal busy

week has caused a large accumulation of ends. They are not to remain here, no matter what the loss may be. Shorts lengths in Silks at

19c., 29c., 39c., 49c. & 59c. a yd.
IN ONE TO SIX YARD LENGTHIS ON SALE AT THE BIG CENTER BARGAIN BOUTH OF

Mill Remnants

2 Cases more of new styles in Pacific Lawns, colors (Quantity limited to each customer.)..... Case extra wide Fine Lawns, light and dark

grounds as well as mourning effects. 121c. value 1 Case Genuine French Organdies, in stripes, figures and floral designs, also plais black, pink, 934C. blue, lavender, nile and red. 25c. value

3 Cases of the celebrated F. D. Piques, in fifty desirable patterns, including dots, stripes, figures as well as plain navy blue, black, pink, light blue and 834C red. 121c. to 18c. value..... Our Entire line of Fine Imported Piques, in a large variety of styles, also pure white. 18c.

35c. to 50c. value..... 3 Cases of Fine Percales, assorted colors and patterns, the very best styles, colors strictly 534C.

800 Yards White Victoria Lawn, as sheer as the 278c. 2 Cases of Fine Sheer White India Linon, 28 834C. 1 Case of Cretonne Drapery ends, light and dark 378C.

3,500 Yards Silk Mousseline de Soie, in an unfloral designs and stripes. 5oc. value.....

1,500 Yards Satin Striped Silk Organdies. These goods are the very finest thin summer goods imported, and are usually sold in the piece at 85c. a 39c. 1 Bale Yard-wide Sea Island Unbleached Muslin. 478c.

1 Case Finest Yard-wide Bleached Muslin (New 53/1C. 400 Yards Bleached Jeans, fine as Pepperell, full 6780.

600 Yards Double Width Dress Goods, in novelties and plain. 15c. to 29c. value.... 834C

900 Yards Imported All-wool Foule Serges and Henriettas, in black and colors. 60c. to \$1.00 value..... SECOND FLOOR-REMNANT DEPARTMENT.

Remnants of Poplins, Whipcords, Serges, Vigeuroux, Venetian Cloths, Broadcloths, Cheviots and many other desirable weaves of fancy mixtures. There is not a yard of these goods that has sold for less than 50c. Some

Better Values Than Ever From Our Suit Dept.

20 FINE SAXONY FLANNELETTE WRAP-PERS. REDUCED FROM \$2.25 TO..... 10 FINEST POPLIN SKIRTS. IN PRETTY GRAYS AND TANS. REDUCED FROM \$3.75 TO

4 MISSES' NAVY BLUE TAILOR - MADE

SUITS, REDUCED FROM \$6.50 TO..... 3 LADIES' IMPORTED RED BROADCLOTH

ETS, WITH BRAIDED SAILOR COLLARS, SIZES 8 TO 14 YEARS, REDUCED TO..... 10 FINE STRIPED AND PLAID TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, SIZES 34 AND 36, REDUCED

FROM \$5.00 AND \$5.98 TO..... Remnants in Upholstery Department. Irish Point Curtain Corners, odds and ends, assorted lengths, at 20c. All our \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Carpet Rugs, velvet, body Brussels and moquette, at......98c. I lot assorted Opaque Window Shades, an accumulation of stock shades, odd colors, at...... 15c.

Brass Extension Splasher Rods, with fixtures, complete, for.....5c. Table Linen Remnants.

E. S. Josef's Buffalo Pillow Sham Holders at......121c. a pair.

Manufacturers' sample ends of Table Linen, in bleached and unbleached, as well as turkey red and green and turkey red and white, in lengths from 1½ to 4 yards. Prices 20C. to 65C.

ranging from..... a yard, and in width from 56 to 72 inches, a sure saving of fully one-third. SECOND FLOOR -STH STREET ANNEX. Odd Sizes in Fine Corsets. \$1.75 P. D. Imported Corsets, white and gray, odd sizes......95c. Thomson's Style E Corsets, white and black, \$1.75 quality.....95c.

An assorted lot of Children's Long Dresses, in cambric and gingham, perhaps a dozen or so. Were 98c. and \$1.25......48c. SECOND FLOOR-UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Lining Remnants

ON SALE IN OUR REMNANT DEPARTMENT-SECOND FLOOR. REMNANTS OF LIGHT COLORED SILESIAS AND PER-REMNANTS OF FINE PERCALINES AND SILESIAS, IN FAST BLACK, CERISE, CARDINAL, GRAY AND TANS.....6c. 5.000 Cakes of Toilet Soap = = = = = = 1c.

Six-Ounce Bottles of Rexoneum, better or equal to Vaseline - - - - - 5c. S. Mann. Sons & 6.

8th and Market Space.

Of Wash Goods and Woolen Materials. strictly fast, in waist and dress length. 178c.